Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1806. [No. 1572.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

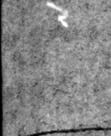
On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,



the BRIG
MARY & ALLEN,
EDWARD DODGE, Master,
Burthen 136 tons, in excellent order and well found. For terms enquire of
Lewis Deblois, *Alexandria*,
OR,
Allen & Francis Dodge,
George-Town.

April 7. d7t*

Now Landing,
From Schooner Fame, from New York, and for sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE,
30 Barrels prime Pork,
20 do. do. Beef.
Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,
5 bales Beerboon Gurrahs,
500 pieces yellow Nankeens,
In Store,
Imperial,
Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Hyson Skin
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cask and box fresh Raisins,
Ground Ginger,
Muscovado Sugar in barrels,
Double refined loaf do.
200 boxes mould and dipt Candles, of a superior quality, for the West India market,
30 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels New England Rum,
8 pipes and half pipes Teneriffe Wine,
10 rolls mill'd Lead,
600 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.
WANTED,
A Bill on New-York for about 500 Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9. d

WILL BE LANDED,
On THURSDAY next,
On Colonel *Ramsay's* wharf, from on board the Schooner *Hiland*, JOHN YEATON, master, and for Sale, by
R. Young & W. Yeaton,
55 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
20 do. Molasses
400 bags Guadaloupe Green Coffee.
Also in Store,
80 boxes and 40 barrels white and brown Jago Sugars
30 boxes Havana Segars
10 tons of Fustic, and
600 Spanish Hides.

April 8. d2w

Clover Seed,
[Warranted of the best quality]
Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms.
Mandeville & Jamesson.
Who have just received,
60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Salad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22. d

NOTICE.

John Horsburgh & Robert Calder
HAVE entered into partnership and removed to the Store corner of King and Royal streets, where they have have for Sale a general assortment of DRY GOODS, and daily expect a further supply.

Horsburgh & Calder.

April 2. d2w

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

☞ The Subscriber has been admitted to the Bar of the Circuit Court held in Alexandria, and wishes to practice therein.

FRANCIS L. LEE.

April 5.

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by *Joseph Neale* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheron*, I will expose to sale, (for cash) at the coffee house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 21st of April next, at one o'clock,

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lines in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Trustee.*

March 31. dts

☞ *REMOVAL.*

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store next door to *Mott's tavern*; where he offers for Sale a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

HENRY K. MAY
Has now landing, for Sale,
65 tons Plaister of Paris,
60 boxes Mould Candles,
20 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels Prime Pork,
6 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
1 leagur Cape Madeira Wine
In STORE,
London Particular,
London and New York Market } *Wines.*
Particular and Cargo Teneriffe
Catalonia and Claret
50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef
10 barrels Bounce
4 bales Beerboom Gurrahs
1 bale Fandah Cossas
6 hhds. Molasses
6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.

April 8. d1m

JAMES SANDERSON
HAS RECEIVED,
A few casks of excellent
CLOVER-SEED,
Which is warranted fresh.
3000 lbs. best green Martinique Coffee
20 barrels New England Rum
20 barrels Whiskey
A few bales upland Georgia Cotton
3 cases Irish Linens
1 bale brown ditto.
Also on Hand,
British Sail Canvas; German Oznaburgs;—and as usual, a general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

March 24. d

JUST RECEIVED,
From Philadelphia,
50 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
8 boxes fresh Olives, in bottles } of superior
8 do Anchovies } quality.
ALSO,
A very handsome assortment of Fancy Orange-peel Boxes, Fancy Paper do. containing Looking Glasses, Perfumes, &c. Pincushions, with Grasses. Also, some handsome Pocket Books, and a few pots of first quality Rouge—for sale, by

Matthew Eakin.
Who has for Sale,
Lisbon Lemons, in boxes—and fresh Oranges.

March 13 3taw1m

Plaister Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaister Paris,
1500 feet Oars,
At Lawrason's wharf;
On board the schooner Dove, Capt. ——— from Portland, for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,
on said wharf.

March 20. d

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,
A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being already to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

TO RENT,
A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

LOST,
On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town
The outer Case of a WATCH.
It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.
Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22. d

HENRY K. MAY
Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

A Journeyman Baker:

I WANT TO EMPLOY
ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New-York, as a *Foreman*. A single man would be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 13. d

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, and
Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira,
Bucellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Florant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Walter S. Alexander and Catherine his wife, to the subscriber for securing the payment of 603 dollars 33 cents and interest unto Andrew Scholfield and company, and the further sum of 581 dollars 3 cents, and interest unto Leonard and Thomas Cooke, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for ready money, on Tuesday the the sixth day of May next, one undivided moiety of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being on Potomac river in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia, containing 250 acres, and adjoining the lands of General Thompson Mason; Augustine J. Smith; and Tobias Lear—distant about seven miles from Alexandria—The sale to commence precisely at 12 o'clock of that day.

G. DENEALE, Trustee.

April 3 cots.

JOHN WATTS
Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,
White and brown Ticklenburg
White and brown German Rolls
White and brown Platilas
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen
4-4 Shirting Cotton
Apron and shirting Checks
Colinzes and Galieoes
Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths and Cassimere
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
Cambrick Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
Plain Leno, do. do.
Tambored Leno, do. do.
Leno Veils, do. do.
Leno Shades and Draygona do.
Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Hose
Ladies Habit Gloves
Cambrick Handkerchiefs and Long Lawns
Gurrahs, Cossaes, and Baftas
Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.

March 4. eo

SALT,
Suitable for the Fisheries,
JUST RECEIVED,
1200 bushels St. Ubes Salts; per schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf.

William Hodgson.

March 21. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,	Corded Cambricks,
Bennett's patent Cords,	Lace do.
Do. Waistcoatings,	Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,	India and British Book do.
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,	Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,	Extra Silk Gloves,
Flannels, rose Blankets,	Pic Nic Mitts.
Coatings, Plains,	Silk Cord and Buttons,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,	Cambrick Buttons,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,	Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,	Ostrich Feathers,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,	Italian Mantaus,
Shirting Cottons	Fine India Persians,
Long Lawns,	Baftas, Mamoodies,
Linen Cambricks,	Dowlas, Ticklenburgs,
Dimities, Cambrick do.	Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
	&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

JOSEPH RIDDLE
Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[*Mr. Masters's Speech concluded.*]

The other circumstance, which gives rise to prohibitions between nations, arises from the violence of national animosity, which generally ends in war. This circumstance has brought this resolution into existence, the preamble speaks warlike language, and the whole taken together is a prelude to war with a nation who has two hundred ships of the line, four hundred frigates, besides gun brigs and other armed vessels, whose revenue is between forty and fifty millions sterling, who can go to war with us without any additional expence to themselves, who will sweep the ocean of American commerce, amounting to nearly one hundred million of dollars. What then will be the situation of your carrying trade? what then will be the situation of your commerce and your country?

But the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Crowninshield) has told us "if we go to war we can do G. Britain the most injury." The navigation of their merchant vessels is principally carried on under convoy, or some individuals may fit out a few privateers and capture now and then a vessel, and put some prize money in their private pockets, it cannot be of any advantage to the nation which will groan under poverty and distress.

It appears to me a matter of great deliberation how far we ought to adopt the present resolution by prohibiting the importation of British manufactures; in every country it ever was, and always must be the interest of the great body of the people to buy whatever they want of those who sell it cheapest. We cannot procure the same articles so cheap elsewhere; even should the measure not involve us in a war, prohibitions and revenge naturally dictate retaliation, and nations seldom fail to do it. The honorable mover of the resolution (Mr. Gregg) asks us, "how it is to be inferred, we cannot abide by and execute this system." It is to be inferred from retaliation, and observation of nations who have preceded us. When France in the year 1667 laid discriminating duties on Holland, the Dutch retaliated by the prohibition of French wines, brandies and the like: a war followed, and the peace of Nimeguen regulated their commercial disputes. About that time the English prohibited the importation of lace manufactured in Flanders; the government of that country, which was then under the dominion of Spain, immediately retaliated and prohibited all importation of English woolens. Soon after this the French and English mutually began their heavy duties and prohibitions, and have ever since been in commercial disputes, quarrels, and hostilities; and we with our eyes open are going into the same system. The same honorable gentleman has also said it will attack Great Britain in her vitals, in her manufactories and warehouses—it seems a bad method of compensating injuries done to us, to do another worse injury to ourselves, which I believe will be the case by adopting the present resolution; it will have a natural tendency to retaliation and revenge.

It is very problematical whether the carrying trade is advantageous to this nation. Our merchants in that employ transporting foreign produce from Batavia, and the West Indies to the United States, and storing the cargoes for some time in warehouses and reshipping the same to Holland, the Hanse towns, Atwerp in French Flanders and other ports, and in some instances taking the avails of those cargoes and proceeding to China, from whence they return with teas, in other instances proceed to England and lay out the avails in British goods, and then making circuitous voyages of two and three years, with those large capitals out of our country, and before they can realize those cargoes so as to purchase our domestic produce.

My worthy colleague from New-York who has just sit down, (Mr. Williams) has observed, "that commerce is essential to this country and agriculture naturally goes with it." This proposition taken abstractedly I shall not deny, and then asks us "where is the revenue to support government." I will answer that gentleman, by asking him the same question, Where is the revenue to support government when nearly one half of that revenue is derived from Great Britain and her dependencies? I would ask that gentleman where is to be the market for 25,000,000 weight of cotton annully exported, (it is not to be presumed they will not retaliate in every particular) where is to be the market for your tobacco, potashes, flaxseed, provisions and other domestic produce, exported from this country to Great Britain, the British East or West Indies, and Newfoundland to the annual value of between 20 and 30,000,000—rely on it if you adopt this measure, you will embarras all the operations of government, all the operations of the community, and must have recourse to direct taxation on the farmer, who will be unable to pay, for the want of a price for his produce; your merchants become bankrupts and you distress the agriculturalists.

The same hon. gentleman from Pensylvania, has further observed "it will be such a shock upon G. Britain, she will not be able to endure it." Let that gentleman reflect on the wealth and maratime power of that country. Ever since my memory, the approaching ruin of G. Britain has been frequently foretold, after all the anxiety, after all the vain attempts, they yet regulate the commerce of the world. I must confess, I have but little faith in undertaking commercial regulations with that nation, and I believe we shall shew a very pretty figure in the attempt, and be obliged to recede with disgrace, and I cannot vote for the present resolution.

[To be continued.]

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Saturday, April 5.

DEBATE

On the motion of Mr. J. Randolph to amend the secret journal, by inserting in it the message of the President of the 6th December.

(CONTINUED)

Mr. Jackson.—I think it highly probable that a majority of this house will be disposed to take off the injunction of secrecy, not only on this document but on all their proceedings; that the people may be enabled to judge for themselves whether the representations made from time to time are correct; but I submit whether it is correct in point of order, to act in this way. What is the resolution adopted by this house? That the injunction of secrecy, relative to the proceedings, not the messages or other communications shall be taken off. This is not the proper course to effect the object in view. I, for one, am willing to go into conclave, and have the injunction on the whole taken off. It is not my wish to see the eyes of the people hood winked any longer. It has been declared by the gentleman who has offered this resolution, that we have not an inch of territory beyond the Iberville. If was therefore that I considered it all important to have the Floridas, and it was therefore I voted, as congress did in the memorable instance of the purchase of Louisiana. And it was the fear that taking off the injunction of secrecy might affect the issue of this all important negociation that induced me some time since to vote against it. But during the whole of the discussion we have had on this subject, no proof has been adduced, that the money we have appropriated is to be given to France, although the gentleman from Virginia has declared there is no Spain, no Pyrenees; altho' he has declared that Spain is confessedly merged in France; although he has declared France would not permit Spain to settle her differences with us, and although this has been adduced as an argument to shew that we can do nothing with Spain; and although the gentleman has further said that if we could see the dispatches of the Spanish minister, we should see them signed "Charles Maurice Talleyrand;" and although he has alledged that a negociation could not be opened with a government reduced to a mere nonentity; as I did not anticipate the motion of my colleague, I cannot be expected to be prepared to go into an examination of the motives, as has been done by my colleague, which influenced the decision of the house. This could not be done unless all the documents on this subject were printed. Some gentlemen appear to me to have given an importance to a certain document which it does not merit; and it has been said it was withheld until our vote was taken for the purpose of trepanning us. I have heard of but two gentlemen who have declared it would have affected their votes. On me it would have had a different tendancy. I wish it published. I will say for one, that I think, had it been received before the passage of the bill, it would have had a tendancy to increase the majority stupendous as it was, because—but I am not at liberty to say why. I hope the speaker will decide this question not proper to be discussed with open doors.

Mr. J. Randolph said that he had to his astonishment, found a detailed report on the journal, which it was not usual to enter upon it. He found also three messages, and this was the ONLY instance in which a message was not entered upon it.

Mr. Lieb asked whether it was consistent with the rules of the house to have the message now read? If it were not, he could not concur with the gentleman from Virginia in voting for the motion under consideration, though he agreed with him in the propriety of taking off the injunction of secrecy from all the papers.

Mr. J. Randolph asked, whether, when the journal was read, the clerk had not begun to read the message when the reading was dipensed with? This was his recollection, and if so, it must be considered as a part of the journal, respecting which the injunction of secrecy had been taken off.

The clerk said this was the fact.

Mr. Lieb then said, before he decided on the resolution, he wished to hear the message read.

The speaker said it would be most acceptable that the house should decide whether the reading were proper.

Mr. Alston. I merely rise to remind the speaker of the decision he gave, and of the question I put to him when the injunction of secrecy was removed. I well recollect the decision of the chair that the message of the president and the letters of our minister were not embraced in the motion for taking off the injunction. And I have not a doubt on my mind that it was in consequence of that decision that the vote of the house was such as it was. As to the publication of the message, it is immaterial to me. I voted against giving publicity to the secret journal until we had heard the result of the negociation. To act consistently on this subject with that vote, I am for going no farther. I believe, however, for the justification of those who voted as I did, the publication of all the documents will be advantageous. In voting therefore against publishing this message, I shall make a sacrifice of my feelings to the public interest. For this vote the good of the nation will be my only motive. But when a negociation is about to be opened for an object so important as the Floridas, I ask whether it is not right, I appeal to the American people whether they do not think it right to use every necessary means for ensuring it success? With regard to the appropriation of two millions with a view to this purchase, I voted for it as a set-off to the resolution reported by the select committee. I voted for it in preference to a standing army. I would rather strengthen the arm of the executive with money than with a standing army, so fatal to liberty. And I believe a majority of the republicans in this nation will uphold me in this opinion. Every body knows the importance of this country. Has it not been said on this floor that there does not belong to you a foot of ground between the Mississippi and the Perdido? I recollect when this country was ceded to the United States, to have had a conversation on this subject with a gentleman from Virginia, for whose opinion I have a high respect, and he was of opinion with me that it was very doubtful whether this country was included, indeed we rather thought it was not in the treaty. Will any man say that it is not of vast importance to us to have the small territory that divides our people, and by a fair purchase remove all grounds of future quarrels. If it has entered into the minds of gentlemen to make other than a fair purchase of this country from its rightful owner, this is not my opinion, nor have I any recollection that any such motive has been avowed. A particular document has been referred to, the receipt of which I have heard one or two gentlemen say, might have altered their votes on the bill passed by the house. But I was astonished to hear such a declaration. It could not have altered my opinion; it had in my mind no bearing on the measure. I have one farther observation to make. If it it was doubtful whether this country belonged to us, what would have been the effect of adding one or two additional regiments to your standing army? and placing them on a territory you acknowledge you do not believe to be rightfully yours? I would rather put down a regiment of the present standing army than add one man to it. When our rights are invaded we shall not require a standing army to defend them—it will be the militia that will defend them. I am opposed to a standing army, and ever will be opposed to it. For these reasons I was in favor of strengthening the arm of the executive by an appropriation, instead of strengthening it by a standing army.

Mr. Clark requested the Speaker to examine the secret journal, and see whether this message were in it.

The Speaker said it was, and might therefore be dispensed with open doors.

Mr. J. Clay. I was astonished when I found this journal without the message. Five messages appear to have been received, all of which appear on the journal, excepting this, which is the only message of any consequence. I can believe when the injunction was removed, it applied to all the papers received by the house, and I did not conceive myself bound to conceal one tittle of what occurred while we had locked doors. I should therefore wish my friend from Virginia, so to amend his motion, as to include all the documents. I consider this essentially necessary to elucidate the transactions of this house. It seems to have been fashionable for gentlemen to declare what were their motives, for the several votes they have given during the time our doors were shut. I had but one motive, which I hope will continue to govern me as long as I have a seat in this house. My object was to be prepared for war, while I endeavored to maintain peace. I voted for the resolution for the increase of the army because every body knows, who is the least acquainted with the state of the south and south-western frontier, that the militia in that quarter are not able to defend it. They are indeed but a people of yesterday, aliens to your habits and language, and indeed aliens in every sense of the word. We had seen that frontier invaded by Spain. I was not willing to withhold from the executive the means of chastising this aggression. I therefore voted for the resolution. I also voted for the appropriation of money, because I was willing to shew Spain that while we were prepared to chastise her aggressions, we were also willing, by amicable negociation, to adjust our differences. I therefore voted for an appropriation for the purchase of a country which I deemed highly valuable to us. Whether the money appropriated was to go to France or Spain did not influence the vote I gave. I did not know then that any circumstances were concealed from the house calculated to throw light upon the subject, and of the contents of the message of the 19th of January, I was totally ignorant, as it was handed in the day I went to Philadelphia, & was immediately afterwards returned to the President.—I could have wished that between the 24th of December & the 17th of January, there had been found time to make an official copy of it, since we have heard that it would have a considerable bearing on the votes of the members of this House; and I should conceive that it would be very important, as forming an item in the transactions of the session. When we came here the public expectation was highly excited. We had been injured and insulted by Spain on land and by England at sea. The nation required the adoption of measures to procure redress. And to prevent similar aggressions in future. What have been the consequences? We have passed an act appropriating two millions to purchase the Floridas and to chastise Spain, and we have passed an act prohibiting the importation of certain goods from Great Britain as a peace offering to her. It is in my opinion necessary that all the documents should be published to give the people an opportunity of judging whether their representatives have been faithful to their trust. There are parts of those documents which I suppose will not be published, which had a considerable influence on my mind on the votes which I gave. I allude to the threat of hostility by France.

Mr. Speaker here called to order.

Mr. Clay concluded by observing that as they had published five messages which had contained nothing, he hoped they would publish the one that contained something.

Mr. Dawson, expressed himself in favor of giving publicity to the message, which he believed could do no possible injury. So far as it went he thought it favored both the resolutions—as well that for raising an army, as that for conducting a negociation by the appropriation of money.

The reading of the message being called for, Mr. Speaker said he thought it was in order to read it, and it was inserted on the private journal.

Mr. Blackledge appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Alston observed that his colleague, would better get at his object by taking a question on the reading of the message, & Mr. Blackledge so modified his motion.

Mr. Smilie, said a regard to consistency would prevent him from voting to give publicity to the message. He could not vote for it, because he did not wish to take on himself that responsibility which might flow from the publicity of defeating the negociation. It rested with those who voted for the taking off the injunction of secrecy to take that responsibility on themselves. At the same time however that he must vote against it, he hoped a majority would be found in its favor, because he saw it would be necessary to publish this document, to place their conduct in a proper point of light. So far was the message of the 17th of January, which had been alluded to, from having any influence in changing his vote, that it tended strongly to confirm him in the propriety of it.

On the speaker reminding Mr. Smilie of the question before the house he declined saying any thing farther than requesting the yeas and nays to be taken.

Mr. Elmer said if he understood the decision of the Speaker, the motion of the gentleman from Virginia was altogether useless. He had understood from a former decision that the journal did not include the message, but other gentlemen appeared to have considered it in another way. He was perfectly willing that it should be published, and he did not think any ill could arise from it. For reasons already assigned by other gentlemen, he had been against taking off the injunction of secrecy at this time. He should therefore vote against every question of this kind.

Mr. Jackson. Is it not competent Mr. Speaker, to any member of this house to demand an official copy of the message? You have decided it to be part of the journal, ordered it to be made public, and now it is said it shall not be read, because the reading it will give it publicity. I am not now prepared to make a motion, which I shall do at some future time, unless anticipated by some other gentleman, that the president be requested to communicate to the house all the papers heretofore communicated from him, with a view to giving them publicity. I hope however that the message will now be read in order to give it publicity. I wish on all occasions to give publicity to my conduct, as well in conclave as when these doors are open. I will take this occasion to express my sense of the insinuation made the other day, in a debate on the Yazoo question, which I am told applied to me——I was charged with deserting my seat through fear of voting upon it.——I will candidly confess that in the year before the last, I declared I considered it for the interest of the country that those claims should be compromised; but that finding gentlemen in whom I had confidence of the opinion that such a measure would tend to sanction a scene of nefarious swindling, I was induced to say that I would not again vote on it; and I was the more induced to do this from the existence of certain claims called Indiana claims, which hover over the head of my constituents, and in consequence of the resuscitation of which, lands have been sold at one fourth of their value. I was willing to think that the opinion I had formed on this subject was not correct. But when at the last session the gentleman from Virginia charged all who voted for the compromise with corruption, and threatened them with the vengeance of the people, and declared that no member from Virginia who voted for it should be reelected, I was driven from the ground I had taken, and thus borne down by the impetuous eloquence of the gentleman, I tho't it became me not to shrink from the vote I had given. The reasons on which I acted went before the people, who reelected me by a greater majority than I ever had before received. I cannot therefore be considered as having shrunk from the vote for this reason. As an individual, I care not for the decision on these claims, but as a judge I wish it to be equitable. My colleague knows I refused by my vote to give leave to the gentleman from Maryland to be excused. Having given this vote I went to the other side of the house, to ask a gentleman from North Carolina to spend a social evening with me. I will not attempt to scan the feelings of that mind that discovers unworthy feelings in every man who holds different opinions from itself. I thank God that my feelings are not of this cast. It is my desire to avoid acting on cases which have a tendency to excite malignant feelings; but I will never shrink from a performance of my duty in this house or elsewhere at any sacrifice.

Mr. Blackledge said he was astonished at the course which this debate had taken. The question is this—shall a certain paper heretofore secret, be made public? And the chair has decided that this very paper is already public. Let the question then be decided which way it may, the paper goes to the public. My object is to get a vote which shall decide whether this question shall be debated with closed doors or in public.

Mr. Speaker said it was in order to appeal from his decision.

Mr. Blackledge then said he would appeal from that decision.

After some further conversation, Mr. Blackledge withdrew his motion, which was renewed by Mr. J. Clay.

The Speaker then said the reading of the message of the President of the 6th of December is called for; the Speaker has decided that that document is part of the journal ordered to be published, and may be read. From this decision an appeal is made to the House, on which appeal there can be no debate.

When, without taking a question, two successive motions were made to adjourn, the last of which prevailed.

☞ Cash, and the highest price given for any quantity of Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANKFORT, February 8.

Since the conclusion of the war, this city has experienced its disagreeable consequences in the highest degree. Besides the troops we have had to quarter, a contribution of four millions of franks has been imposed upon us. On the 4th the following letter was addressed by marshal Augereau to our magistrates:

GENTLEMEN,

I AM ordered by my sovereign, the emperor of the French, and king of Italy, to demand a contribution of four millions from the town of Frankfort. As I have no doubt but that you will testify your readiness to comply with the desire of his majesty, I request that you will as speedily as possible place the said sum in the hands of the treasurer general of the grand army, Mr. Garan inspector of reviews, who will deliver this letter to you, is instructed to be the interpreter of my sentiments to the senate, in order that he may confer farther with them on the subject of his mission.

I have the honor,
With high consideration, to be,
Yours, &c.
AUGEREAU.

DERMSTADT, Feb. 4.

Immediately upon the receipt of this letter, the magistrates assembled to deliberate on its contents, and resolved to send three of their number to Paris, to beseech the emperor of the French to relieve the city from this heavy contribution. The senate afterwards addressed a proclamation to the Burghers, to inform them, that if the half of the contribution was not speedily raised, a new garrison of ten thousand men would be sent into the town. On the contrary, if the sum was raised, it was not only hoped that the other half of the contribution would not be required, but that the number of troops in the town would speedily be reduced. The senate has employed every means to raise the sum required. A call has been made upon all the inhabitants without distinction for two per cent. on the funds, merchandize, furniture and property of every kind. This tax was to be paid within eight days at the latest.——Since this happened all public amusements have ceased. The theatres are shut up, and no more concerts have been holden.

ITALY.

MILAN, January 24.

Marshal Massena, after arriving at Bologna from the Austrian states, soon proceeded on his farther destination. On the 17th of this month he joined the army marching to Naples on the Papal frontiers. On that day he arrived at the head quarters of the army at Spolette, where he took the command, and addressed the following proclamation to the troops:

ARMY OF NAPLES—ORDER OF THE DAY.

Head-Quarters, at Spolette, Jan. 18.

"SOLDIERS,

"His majesty the emperor and king has confided to me the honor of conducting you to the new theatre of war. While his arms were employed in re-establishing the foundation of civilized Europe, a perjured court opens its ports to the English, those eternal disturbers of the continent, and to those Russians whom he had conquered, he humiliated on the plains of Austerlitz.

"Soldiers of Italy—the recollection of so important a day will constantly excite in you transports of enthusiasm. Remember that you are now going to fight in the same cause. Your emperor has his eyes fixed on you. He will soon judge whether you are worthy of participating in the glory his brave troops have acquired in this campaign. You are now marching through a friendly country, where the duties of hospitality are well known——I trust you will shew yourselves faithful to the rules of discipline, for without that fidelity, no real honor can exist.——When your arms shall open to you the territory occupied by the enemy, remember, Soldiers, that though it is your duty to punish a government which has been unfaithful to its treaties, you are not at war with the people. The annals of our country present more than one example of union and good understanding between the French and the Neapolitans.

"MASSENA, Gen. in chief,
Marshal of the Empire.

HAMBURG, February 11.

Letters from Hanover of the 8th instant mention, that on the 7th the regiment of the Duke of Brunswick, entered that city and marched to Cell, where a Prussian field hospital has already arrived.——The British troops have evacuated Bremen, and have for the most part re-embarked. A great desertion prevails among his Britannic majesty's legion. At the last fair three hundred of the cavalry arrived at Brunswick, where they sold their horses and baggage, and then proceeded farther.

Some of the German papers contain an account, that the French army had actually entered the kingdom of Naples, and dispersed the combined forces in an engagement, in which the prince royal of Naples lost his life. These rumours however require official confirmation.

According to private letters from Paris, the Neapolitan ambassador marquis de Gallo, had been ordered to quit that city in twenty four hours. Cardinal Ruffo, was expected there from Naples, but orders are said to have been sent by Napoleon to the frontiers, not to permit him to enter the French territory. Their Sicilian majesties have returned to Palermo, and the king of Sardinia has returned to his island.

Since Bonaparte's return to Paris, the French bank has resumed its payments. Ninety six large casks, full of gold and silver, escorted by a considerable body of troops, preceded Napoleon's entrance, and have been deposited in the palace of the Thuilleries.

General Lauriston has taken possession of Venice in the name of Napoleon. The French boast much of having become such near neighbors to the Turks.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, April 11.

Captain Webb left St. Pierres (Mart.) 16th ult. in company with the schooner Richmond, of and for New York, and left there, brig Friendship, Simonds, of Salem to sail in 6 days for Corunna (Spanish Main) all well; sch'r Philip, Tabor, of and for Alexandria, to sail in 4 days.

[*Phil. pap.*]

Extract of a letter from a respectable house, dated Lisbon, Feb. 14, 1806, to a merchant in Philadelphia.

"From Naples we learn that 600 moya or upwards of 140,000 bushels of wheat and double the quantity of barley have been bought up by our government. This supply was totally unexpected, as the heavy duty prevented the private merchants from adventuring.

From Malaga under date of the 29th January, they write—"This place affords no encouragement whatever for a remittance of American produce Flour would not fetch more than 8 dollars per barrel on board."

From Gibraltar, on the 15th of January,—"We had lately the arrival of a vessel from N. York, with 1400 barrels of flour, of which we have run off 1100 barrels, but from other arrivals taking place, a stop is put to all present sales, as our bakers are fully supplied—*no other remedy remains but of storing*"

From Cadiz on the 28th January, "Flour is literally speaking, no sale, and at Gibraltar and the neighboring ports it is as bad. It is true, we have no fresh flour at market, but it cannot be expected to bear any price so long as the common wheat remains so plenty and cheap, and the appearance of our next harvest is fine beyond any description; from Oporto as already said the advices are discouraging."

From Corrunna they are shipping wheat to this place, and we ourselves received a cargo two days ago.

From England, a vessel arrived three days since, belonging to a convoy hourly expected. The captain reports that they are in all nineteen ships loaded with wheat, destined for this place, the prices were still falling.

From France we receive every post, letters requesting to know whether we cannot encourage them to send wheat, the greatest check to their doing it now is the want of vessels and the impediments which the war throws in their way, by the danger of capture. Since the late events however on the continent, the death of Mr. Pitt and the appointment of ministers of a different way of thinking to succeed him, there is little doubt of a general peace taking place very shortly, and the moment this is the case we may expect to be inundated with flour, wheat and corn from France as their abundance will certainly induce them to send as soon as their navigation shall be free and their freights reduced to peace rate.

From America we have advices, that more may yet be expected, and indeed several shipments are positively advised."

Jamaica papers to the 9th ult. are received at this office. A Montego-Bay paper of the 8th states the following:

[New-York Gazette.]

NEWS.

Montego-Bay, March 8.

The following interesting particulars we have received from a Military officer of great respectability, who arrived at Savanna-la-Mar last Wednesday, in his majesty's schooner Redbridge Lieut. Burt, which left Port-Royal on Monday morning:

"That on Saturday the Acasta frigate returned from a cruize, and brought dispatches from Sir John T. Duckworth, with information to the commanding officer at Port Royal, of having a few days previous fallen in with six French line of battle ships and some frigates conjectured to be those of the Brest Fleet, which had separated from the five recently accounted for. It was further understood the enemy's squadron had been seen going into a Spanish port on the Main, said to be Porto Cabello, where one or two of our cruizers were stationed to watch their motions.

The above gentleman states also, "that in getting under weigh on Monday from Port Royal, the Superb, with Sir John T. Duckworth's flag was coming down, to expedite the sailing of what ships could be got in readiness; and it was supposed every line of battle ship in port would be prepared to sail in quest of the enemy on Wednesday morning."

A recurrence to Dr. Franklin's observation on the expenditure of public money, voted under the deceptive title of "*Intercourse with foreign nations*" will satisfy every man in America, with what facility millions may be granted, without being accounted for. On being asked to explain a charge of "Secret Service Money," the philosophic diplomatist quaintly replied, in a quotation which he deemed sufficient to pass the item, "*muzzle not the Ox, that treadeth out the corn*".

[*Philadelphia Register.*

EXTRACT.

The MAN of FASHION *and the MAN of* BUSINESS *at their End.*

AN EPIGRAM.

TWO Personages mounted the *New Drop**
A Chimney sweeper one, and one a fop;
Sir *Spruce* his black companion 'gan to scoff,
"Faith! you will spoil my clothes; stand further off."
Sweep thus replied—"as hanging is *our* due,
"I'm fixed; *I we as much business* HERE as *you!*"

* *Synonimous with gallows.*

CHARLES CAMPBELL,

INTENDING to leave this district, and having the satisfaction to know that he has faithfully discharged his obligations as a man and a *citizen*, during the long period of his residence in this town; *gives this public notification to all persons indebted to him*, that he expects a reciprocity of GOOD DEEDS on their part, by immediately discharging their respective balances; and those who have just claims against him, are desired to bring forward their accounts for adjustment; when with his accustomed *punctuality* he will make ample remuneration for their indulgence and confidence.

April 11. 3d

Received, this Day,

And for Sale, on very low terms,

15 hogsheads first quality Muscovado Sugar.

2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains, assorted.

James Sanderson.

April 9. d.

SPANISH HIDES.

1000 Spanish Hides of excellent quality, just received, and for sale by

John Tucker.

April 9. 3taw3w.

FOR SALE,

For a term of years,

Three young Female Servants,

Accustomed to house work generally.

Enquire of the Printer.

April 7. 3taw3w

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with tops and harness complete;

On the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit——Apply to the PRINTER, or,

THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith.

April 8. eotf

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 3. 3tawtf

TO LET,

A LARGE, commodious STORE-ROOM and CELLAR, situate on the south side of King street, opposite the printing office of Samuel Snowden. The stand, for business, is equal to any in this town, and will be rented very low on application to the Printer hereof.

March 24. 2aw3t

WILLIAM GORE,

BEING about to commence the MILLING BUSINESS in the country, wishes to Rent the PROPERTY he now occupies on King street, next *Mr. Dawry Davey's*, consisting of a WAREHOUSE, one hundred feet deep and twenty-five feet front, with an excellent cellar, and a commodious Dwelling, Kitchen, &c. &c. ——In his absence please apply to Mr. JAMES ANDERSON.

April 1. eo2w

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street;

Has just received from Philadelphia, the following

VALUABLE BOOKS:

A Geographical Dictionary of the United States of North America, by Joseph Scott, author of the United States Gazetteer, &c. &c.

Medical Inquiries and Observations, by Benjamin Rush M. D. The second addition revised and enlarged by the author.

Medical and Physical Journal, part 1st of vol. 2d. by Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.

Quincey's Lexicon Physico-Medico improved.

Cavallos's Complete Treatise on Electricity, in theory and practice, with original Experiments, the 4th edition.

Gordon's History of the American Revolution.

Plutarch's Lives.

Davis's Modern Geography.

Hutchinson's Xenophon, from the "Classic Press."

Wilson's Reports. Dallas's Reports.

McKnalley's Evidence, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large supply of School Books and Writing-Paper.

March 11. d

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay-Market, (being the first day of the next district court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or less, known by the name of *Greenwich*, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg and the Carolinas.—The back road from the city of Washington to the southern states also runs through the land, which renders it an eligible stand for a tavern, it is also a good stand for a store.—There are several houses, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a considerable quantity of wood on it. The Plaister of Paris also appears well adapted to the soil, as I raised fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment thereof. Possession will be given immediately to the purchaser, and a good title made on receipt of the first payment.

Bertand Ewell.

February 17 aaw16t

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land, in Stafford county, about four miles above Aquia, containing 500 acres. The said land is well watered and heavily timbered, and has on it all the necessary accommodations for a family. The terms of payment will be, one third in hand, and the other two thirds at two annual instalments. Bonds, with approved security, will be required. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Dr. *John Bronaugh*, Dumfries.

William Bronaugh.

Stafford county, 31st March. 2aw4w

SECOND DIVIDEND,

In the case of JAMES SMITH *late a Bankrupt.*

THE Commissioners, in a Commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against *James Smith*, formerly of Dumfries, in the county of Prince William, and State of Virginia, Merchant; intend to meet at their office, the house of BENJAMIN PARK in the town of Fredericksburg, on Monday, the 14th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make a further dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to appear prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend; and all claims not then substantiated will be disallowed.

Timothy Brundige, *Assignee.*

Dumfries, 18th March. [20] co14thA

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Causin*, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, January 17. [Feb. 3.] 2aw

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, *Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.*

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, he-Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar kind, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary a particular excellence of this it contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sun burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

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